Railroads.

...OIS CENT. RAILROAD.
...SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
...ON SUNDAY, June 12th, 1859, trains will leave ... Depot, foot of Lake street, for Alton, St. ...worth, Kansas City, St. Joseph, Cairo, ...ksburgh, New Orleans, Peoria, Galesburgh, ...gfield, Terre Haute, Vincennes, Evansville, ...

...at 11.30 a.m. Sundays excepted, arriving ...5.45 a.m. Cairo at 8.35 a.m. Memphis at ...

...ave at 11.30 p. m., Saturdays excepted, arriv... at 5.35 a.m.; Galesburgh at 10.15 a.m.; 35 ...m.; Cairo at 6.00 p. m.
...Accommodation 4.30 p.m., Sundays excepted, ...Onarga at 10.05 p.m. On Saturdays a Passen... will run on this train to URBANA.
...ve in Chicago at 9.35 a.m. and 6.05 p. m.
...Sleeping Cars are run on all night trains.
...Tickets through to Cairo, St. Louis, and St. ...

THROUGH TICKETS
...the Company's Office in the Great Central De... the office of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and ...ago Company, corner of Dearborn and Rai... and at the Michigan Central Railroad office, ...ke street, between Lake and Randolph streets, ...ad offices North and East.

...PARK AND WOODLAWN TRAINS.
...ge at 6.30 p.m. Leave Woodlawn at 7.30 p.m.
" 9.00 a.m. " " 9.40 a.m.
" 12.30 noon, " " 1.00 p.m.
" 3.00 p.m. " " 4.35 p.m.
" 6.00 p.m. " " 6.40 p.m.

Fare 15 cents each way.
...tion tickets at reduced rates, good for three ...to be obtained by applying at the office of the ...enger Agent in the Great Central Depot.
W. A. ARTHUR, superintendent.
...HNSON, Gen. Passenger Agent. —jy6 7

...CAGO & NORTHWEST'N
...RAILROAD
...Janesville, Madison, Prairie du Chien, Lacrosse, ...Minn., and Galena.
...after TUESDAY, August 29, trains will leave ...as follows:
Day Express, 9.00 a.m.
Evening do. 5.30 p.m.
...Evening train for Chicago to Prairie du Chien ...ages of each day.
GEO. L. DUNLAP, Superintendent.

...CAGO, BURLINGTON & ...QUINCY RAILROAD.
...ON MONDAY, August 8, 1859, Passenger trains ...will run from Chicago at 9.00 a.m. and 5.00 p.m. ...Sundays excepted, for Burlington and Quincy. ...Saturdays excepted, for Aurora.
...Offices, Lake Street, Chicago, and Aurora.
...POWELL, General Ticket Agent.
G. G. HAMMOND,
General Superintendent.

...CAGO & ROCK ISLAND,
...PEORIA & BUREAU VALLEY,
...MISSISSIPPI & MISSOURI RAILROADS.
...ON and after SUNDAY, June 12, 1859, Passenger Trains will leave Chicago as follows:
...Sundays excepted, for Joliet, Ottawa, Lasalle, ...Peoria, Rock Island and Davenport.
...Saturdays excepted, for Joliet, Lasalle, Peoria, ...Rock Island, Davenport, Iowa City, Muscatine ...and Washington.
...Sundays excepted, for Joliet.
JOHN F. TRACY, Superintendent.
...E. JOHN, General Ticket Agent. jy27

...CAGO AND MILWAUKEE ...RAILROAD.
...Eight of Milwaukee leave daily, Sundays excepted:
...9 a.m., stopping at all stations.
...2 p.m., stopping at principal stations.
...5 p.m., stopping at Wauwatosa and Milwaukee ...Junction only.
...Morning the only all-Railroad line to Lacrosse, ...and the shortest route to St. Paul.
...Evening Accommodation train leaves at 4.25 P. M.
M. L. PARKES, JR., Supt.

...CAGO, CLEVELAND AND ...PITTSBURGH, Short Railroad Line.
...FARE REDUCED.
...24 HOURS FROM CHICAGO TO PITTSBURGH.
...Direct connection with the Pennsylvania RR. 32 ...Philadelphia, and 24 hours to New York, ...after April 11, 1859: trains will leave Chicago from ...depot of the Michigan Southern Railroad, foot of ... Lake, as follows:
...Arrives at Toledo, 4.55 a.m., Cleveland, 9.50 p.m.
...Pittsburgh, 4.40 p.m., Philadelphia, 4.00 p.m., ...New York, 8.00 p.m.
...Arrives at Toledo, 4.30 a.m., Cleveland, 9.25 ...a.m., Pittsburgh, 4.00 p.m., Philadelphia, 7.00 ...p.m., New York, 12.00.
...Distance only 468 miles—47 miles shorter than the New ...York route, enabling trains to make the above ...connections. Passengers will find this the most ...direct route to passengers. All night trains between ...Chicago and Pittsburgh run through without change ...of cars. Baggage checked through from Chicago to Pittsburgh, ...Philadelphia, Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York, and ...no charge for handling.
...Tickets for sale at Cleveland and Pittsburgh. The fare by ...this line will be as low as by any other route.
...Baggage checked through to destination at the Michi... Railroad, under the Revere House and at the ...depot of Steamboats and Van Lines of Propellers, ...the principal ticket offices in the West.
...E. LAWTON, Genl. Ticket Agt., Cleveland.
...E. GRAY, Gen'l Pas. Agent, Ch'cago. ny21-1-361m

Transportation.

...ELAND RAILROAD.
...ad is now finished from Lake Erie to Lake Ohio, by the line of the Welland Canal, and fully equipped ...illing Stock elevators for grain and convenient ...rolling freight at each end of the route capable of ...ng 300,000 bushels. This is the shortest line of ...the road from Port Dalhousie, on Lake Ontario, to ...Erie, Oplin-graph, Pennsylvania, Montreal, Port-...Quebec, and from Port Colborne, on Lake Erie, ...

York Central Railroad Line,
...STERN TRANSPORTATION COMPANY,
...AMERICAN TRANSPORTATION CO.,
...nd the People's Line of Propellers,
...rom all the ports on Lakes Erie and Michigan, and ...Northern Michigan Railroad, which connects daily ...all of this route to make through rates of freight at ...to Oswego, Ogdensburgh, Prescott, Montreal, Port ...d at as low figures at any other line.
...ers of this patronage of the business community is ...fully solicited.
...WM. H. MERRIET, Jun., Managing Director.
...S CLARKE, General Agent. aug4 s206-3m

...E WESTERN TRANSPORT...ATION COMPANY,
...9 1859
INCORPORATED 1856.
...tal . . . . . $800,000.

...ALLEN, Jr., President. B. A. Root, Secretary.
...OGAN, Vice Pres't. R. L. Wilson, Treas.
...ng completed its arrangements for the coming sea... the company will be prepared to forward freight ... with unsurpassed facilities, both on lake and canal ...ts connecting Railroad lines, and solicit a portion ... from New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Albany, ...and intermediate places, and ports on Lakes Erie, ...and the Mississippi and Ohio Rivers and their ...ern cities.
...vners of the Erie Canal Enlargement is now ad... to have its completion the company feel warranted in ...ding to its customers with the most confident ...patch between New York and Buffalo, as to com... of first class Screw Steamers will run regularly ...n Chicago and Buffalo for freight and passage, ...ensive season; and the undersigned is prepared to ...ntracts for up season of 1859 for Lake and River Steam on Lake and Rail to and from Buffalo, at ...best ruling rates.
...company run an Express over the New York Central ...and Steam on Lake, thereby insuring to their cus... the choice of routes too and from New York and the ...
AGENTS:
...Allen, General Agent, 1 Gerrits' Slip, N. Y.
...ant Osborn, 3 Astor House, New York.
...H. Wilgus, 9 Astor House Building, New York.
...Chase, 115 Pearl, Albany.
...121 River street, Troy.
...Wilder, Court Agent, 16 State street, Boston.
...Hurd, 5 Sweetzer street, Tonawanda.
...Hurd, 56 Milwaukee Railroad Dock, Milwaukee.
...Hurd & Co., Hurd's Dock, Detroit.
Jos. W. Tuttle,
...24 Agent, foot of State street, Chicago.

...MERICAN TRANSPORTA...TION COMPANY.—Incorporated ...March 4, 1859.
...H CAPITAL, ... $900,000.
...L. KIMBERLY, President.
...FRANKLIN LEE, Vice President.
...JAMES C. EVANS, Sec'y and Treasurer.
...the opening of navigation, this Company will be pre... to transport Property, Merchandize, etc., from New ...Boston, Albany and Troy to any of the Lake ...Flour, Provisions, Produce, etc., from any of the Lake ...Ports to New York, Boston, Albany and Troy, at ...rates as by any other responsible line, at the same ...ding for all property for sale or delivery when for ...This Company have a line of
EIGHT STAUNCH PROPELLERS,
...between Buffalo and Chicago, touching en route at ...gan, Milwaukee, Racine, Kenosha and Waukegan, ...of Michigan and Northern Michigan Railroads, ...d for the reception, assorting and shipping of all ...ounted to their care. Will receive the direction ...r Agent, who will give his personal attention to the ...and of contracts, charters, &c., intrusted to them. ...Our Company have a large line of
CANAL BOATS ON THE ERIE CANAL,
...e about to contract with the lines of Steam Canal Boats also, ...e warranted in representing to our numerous customers ...ad they can rely upon
...EATER DISPATCH AND AT LESS RATES
...than those heretofore given. We, therefore, hope to ...continue the patronage so liberally bestowed . . . us ...the past four years.
...ices and Docks on Market street, between Washington ...Lake streets, Chicago, Ill.
...ULIAS. E. CHASE, Agent.

...LD OSWEGO LINE
...ransportation Company,
...(Established in 1852.)
...Canalboats and other property forwarded to and from the ...West, via Canal to Oswego, thence by the Lakes
...ICKER AND CHEAPER
...than by any other water communication.
...ES AT ALWAYS AS LOW AS ...$3
...WORD & DANE, Oswego, F. B. DANE & CO., New ...Rochester, D. L. LITTLEJOHN, General Agents, ...ALBERT LEE, General Western Agent, Chicago.
...the Diamond Line" of Vessels on the Lakes, will give ...ion on Railroad Iron, and other heavy freight, to all ...
...F. B. DANE & CO., Rochester.
...Y Consignees—C. A. FOLGER & CO., Milwaukee.
...DOLPHMAN & CO., Chicago.
...ers to JAMES SIM & CO., Chicago.

Opticians.
...YE AND EAR.
DR. UNDERWOOD,
...Physician and Surgeon to the Opthamic and Aural In... of Louisville, Ky., whose reputation is so well known ...the United States for skill and success as an ...ist on the EYE and EAR, has now been in this city ...two months, during which time he has had under his ...care over FIFTEEN HUNDRED ...PATIENTS, many of whom had been totally blind for ...years, and others in whom vision had become ...ly obscured from chronic inflammation of the lids, have been ...ly restored to hearing and speech—an operation believed to ...been made to hear and speak—an operation believed to ...never before been successfully performed by any Surgeon ...in the American continent.
...Office at the Tremont House, OFFICE AT 73 SOUTH CLARK.

...OUIS MAUSS,
Practical Optician,
...with Benj. Pike & Son, New York
...SOUTH CLARK STREET.....79
OPPOSITE THE COURT HOUSE.
...Scientific and Mathematical Instruments ...ted in the Northwest.
...A crystal lens and genuine Brazilian Pebble Spectacles ...constantly on hand. Also, Opera Glasses, Telescopes, ...Barometers, Thermometers, Hydrometers, ...Compasses, Magic Lanterns, &c. &c. All goods sold ...warranted New York prices. ...

...ANCY GOODS,
...nkee Notions and Toys,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
PEUGEOT'S CHICAGO VARIETY STORE.
No. 60 Clark Street,
...R.—Catalogues sent when requested. jy7

...ASKETS, PORT MONNAIES,
Fancy Gigs and Carriages,
...ders, Fishing Tackle, Fans, &c.,
AT PEUGEOT'S VARIETY STORE,
NO. 60 CLARK STREET.

PRESS AND TRIBUNE.
PUBLISHED
DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY.

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The Press AND Tribune.

VOLUME XIII. CHICAGO, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1859. NUMBER 59.

Press & Tribune.
CHICAGO.

Carl Schurz's Speech.

The speech of Carl Schurz, delivered in Milwaukee on Tuesday evening, will be found on the fourth page of this morning's issue. Disappointed candidates will find precepts and examples in the speech and behavior of this gifted orator, which they would do well to follow. We understand that Mr. S. leaves immediately for Minnesota and Iowa, with the intention of lending his powerful aid to the Republican cause in those States during the present campaigns.

Ireland and the Irish.

We publish this morning the first of a series of letters from Europe by a gentleman who proposes to travel leisurely through Great Britain and Ireland, France, Germany and other parts of Europe, noting what he sees and hears of indoor and out-door life. He may not have much to say about European politics and the intrigues of Courts, but his descriptions of rural life and scenes will be more interesting to the mass of readers. His first letter is dated at Cork, and his first sight of the Irish "at-home" struck him more favorably than he anticipated, as his expectations were moulded upon the specimens of the Celts he had seen in America. But he found plenty of the inevitable gems at Cork. There is probably more professional mendicancy and improvidence among the Catholic Irish than any other people in Europe—the Italians not excepted.

THE STATE FAIR AT FREEPORT.

SEVENTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF THE ILLINOIS STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

INCIDENTS OF THE SECOND DAY.

More Frost; Entries and Receipts; Arrivals by Railroad; The Encampments; The New Chicago Straw Plow; The Horse Show; The Military; The Mechanical Department.

FREEPORT, September 7, 1859.

The second day of the State Fair passed off in a manner fully up to the best anticipation of the managers of the Fair. The weather has been a continuation of the unseasonably yet agreeably cool temperature that has characterized the last few weeks, all too fully for the furtherance of the husbandman's hopes and the large interests of the community in general that are one with his. On Monday night there was a slight frost, which has done its share to increase the disasters under which the country in both field and garden is laboring.

I passed through large fields of corn, the blades of which are completely dead and dried up, crumbling at the touch. Some of the farmers, I notice, are already at work stripping off the blades for fodder. Others will cut up their corn in the hope that it will be improved by a ripening in the shock. Much, however, will be lost.

As "the weather" is sure to be an opening topic of conversation, and more especially since it and its reverses are sure to form a large constituent part of all discussion and all time, in the above references are not out of place as introducing the continuance of it my notes on the State Fair.

The second day's receipts and entries were large and numerous. The gate money has reached to day the sum of fourteen hundred dollars, and with that of Monday, the opening day, twenty-two hundred, which old stagers and indeed all records say are an amount unprecedented for like previous Fairs.

The arrivals by railroad yesterday were also more numerous than on the day preceding, and there have been large accessions to the delegations from the Springbank section of the State.

The Fair has been made more attractive also by the numerous avenues which have given quite another appearance to the space in the grounds, and the building devoted to agricultural implements and machines. The Reapers are out in full force and variety. The Washing Machines are largely represented. There is a lack of lighter and more attractive articles in this department. Some of our Chicago manufacturers and dealers are creditably represented. The firm of Brown & Boone, No. 145 State Street, have their Resor's Improved Kitchener. Messrs. Walworth, Hubbard & Co., 252 Lake St., exhibit their Gas Stoves and Heaters, using for the purpose a portable gas generator. It is only necessary to open a fresh can of Gasoline to have a supply of gas for up season. The Messrs. Gates & Co., of your Eagle Works, furnish a first-class steam engine of thirty-horse power, which is in operation driving the various machines in the building devoted to such purposes. Messrs. Doane & Mason, of Chicago, exhibit a Reaping Machine, a new Sash Machine. I shall resume my notes in these departments to-morrow.

This afternoon took place an informal display of horses in the ring. These were in sulkies and to wagons, a large share of those on exhibition being roadsters. The Fair in this respect falls behind that of Centralia last year. The committee in this and other departments commence their duties to-day.

Rev. Dr. Rice, of your city delivered dis lecture on "Spiritualism" in the First Presbyterian Church, for the benefit of some charitable association. Rev. Mr. Sunderland, a noted Washington, D. C., clergyman, lectures for the same purpose on Thursday evening.

The Rockford Band furnishes the music on the Fair Grounds. Two military companies, the Rockford Grays and the Freeport Washington Light Infantry, were on parade at the Fair Grounds yesterday.

This, Wednesday, afternoon takes place the State Editorial Convention at Council Hall. The occasion will witness a numerous attendance of the fraternity of this region, whom this State Fair and its propinquity of time and place to the National Fair in your city have called together here. The list of visitors includes very many noted residents of this section and State.

H.

BY TELEGRAPH.

THIRD DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Twenty Thousand Visitors on the Grounds.

[Special Dispatch to the Press and Tribune.]

FREEPORT, Sept. 7—9 P. M.

The third day of the State Fair is a large improvement in all respects on the previous day as was anticipated. The weather has been clear and delightful, and somewhat warmer The gathering to-day has been immense. Arrivals this morning poured in from the railroads and other sources; the train from the West, over the Illinois Central Railroad, came in with 24 crowded cars; the train on Galena & Chicago, from the East, brought in 36 crowded cars; these 60 cars bring in at least six thousand excursionists. The whole country seems alive and going to the Fair. Between La Salle and Freeport, on the Illinois Central Railroad, 3,300 tickets were sold. The arrivals by teams have thronged all the roads leading into the city. The receipts at the gates for entries were $4,500 for Wednesday, or $7,500 for the Fair thus far. 15,000 tickets were sold to-day, which with those previously sold would make the attendance on the Fair Grounds to-day about 20,000. The receipts up to this time are $200 in excess of the entire receipts of last year. There is no doubt that the near proximity of the National Fair in your city has lessened the success of the State Fair, which otherwise must have been the largest fair ever held in the country. To-morrow will doubtless be the great day both in numbers and attraction. The entries continue to pour in very largely and in all but the lighter departments, which are somewhat below the standard as to attractiveness. The entries to-day foot up very largely in all but the lighter departments, which are somewhat below the standard as to attractiveness. To-day, for instance, the entries in the fine arts department were large and only closed to-night.

The Steam Plows were both on informal exhibition to-day—they are undoubtedly the great attractions of the Fair, and the grand trial for the $3,000 and $2,000 premiums set down for Thursday and Friday, will be the event of the week. Without attempting details, the Chicago machine of Messrs. Van Doren & Glover was to-day fixed up for the first trial here—it did some excellent work; the plows are on the new rotary principle peculiar to these inventors—the Fawkes plow as on previous days gave tests both of its superiority and handling qualities.

The Committee were in session to-day, and awards of premiums have commenced. The throughbred bulls were in the ring this morning, and the following first premiums were awarded:—Durham 4 years old Kickerbocker, entered by Chamberlain of Ohio; 3 year old King Alfred, imported; 2 year old Gold Finder, J. C. Bour, Sangamon; yearling Henry Clay 2d, Turner, Boone Co.; bull calves, Emperor, J. S. Brown, Sangamon; Devon 3 year old, Blucher, Perriam, Cook Co.; Devon 2 year old, King, Kane Co; Devon yearlings, Chilbanan, Wentworth, Cook Co.; bull calves, Ben Franklin, Gittans, Stephenson Co.

This afternoon the thorough-bred horses were brought into the ring. The display was good, though not large or equal to some preceding Fairs. The first premiums were awarded to Prince, a splendid horse four years old, sorrel, entered by Ruble of Beloit, Wis.; Sacramento, a three year old, belonging to Hessler of Georgetown; Lady Victoria, a four year old mare of Ruble of Beloit.

The ring has given some good displays of speed this afternoon, and more will, doubtless. The additions to the Fair to-day have been mainly in implements and machines. The Agricultural Implements Department is said to be the best that has ever been known in this State, and comprises every variety of farming implements, and very many labor-saving machines. The Art and Floral Departments are slim, the late frosts and severe drouths having defeated all possibility of any extensive show in the latter. The most numerous attendance in the Hall of Textile Fabrics is about the Sewing Machines which constitute in number an exhibition by themselves.

The fourth day (to-morrow) will be given in the morning and afternoon respectively to displays of horses and stock respectively. The horse tamer Collins will show his skill on a wild mustang, in competition with two other aspirants.

Notwithstanding the crowd, not an accident of note has taken place to-day.

There have been on the Fair Grounds several noted pohce detectives—Bradley, and Hilsen, of Chicago, and five other leading officers from various precincts. There has not been a case of pocket-picking reported to-day.

The State Editorial Convention, pursuant to a call, was held in Concert Hall at 2 P. M., this day. There were present about sixty members of the Press, from various parts of the State, representing most of its leading papers.

Dr. Houghton of the Galena Advertiser was made temporary Chairman, and a Committee on permanent organization reported the following Board of officers:

President—T. J. Pickett of the Rock Island Register.

Nine Vice-Presidents were chosen, one from each Congressional District, as follows:

Messrs. McClure of the Freeport Journal; Caffrey of the Sterling Gazette; Braden of the Joliet Democrat; Geer of the Peoria Transcript; Brooks of the Quincy Herald; Lusk of the Centralia Democrat; Sheppard of Decatur; Van Clever, Bellerville, and Harrell of Cairo.

Messrs. Blaisdell of Rockford and Gilbert of Freeport were chosen Secretarys.

The action of the Convention contemplates a permanent organization of the newspaper Press of the State, for the attainment of ends mutually desirable, especially in the direction of securing the action of the Legislature, in the publication of laws, Sheriff's sales, &c.

The convention after the discussion of some minor points, adopted a general platform, looking to the desired results. It does not go over or include any regulations as to the papers advertising, nor is it likely that it will do so.

The convention adjourned to meet in Chicago on Wednesday, the 14th inst., when the National Fair will doubtless swell its numbers.

The permanent board of officers constitute a committee who are to report on that occasion a constitution for the Editors and Publishers Association of Illinois.

The trains this evening brought more articles for exhibition, and some fine horses and stock. The visitors to the State Fair include very many distinguished agriculturists and others from this and adjoining States of the Northwest; also many who have come from other stations in the country, for whom the National Fair is made object. By all such the State Fair is pronounced most creditable to the State, as indicating a high position in stock-raising, and the importance of manufacturing of farm and general labor-saving machines.

THE CITY.

Auction Sales To-day.

For auction sales to-day, and other new advertisements, see fourth page.

ATTENTION.—The members of the Volunteer Corps of Mounted Aids to the Chief Marshall of the Fair, Col. Capron, will meet at Room No. 3, Tremont House this evening at 7 o'clock.

MILITARY.—We understand that the Chicago Dragoons have secured the full Light Guard Band, numbering fourteen pieces, mounted, for their escort. They have also sent to St. Louis for new saddles and equipments.

ENGRAVING OF THE FAIR GROUND.—E. D. Osband is having a handsome wood cut of the Fair Grounds and buildings gotten up for gratuitous distribution. This will furnish a perfect key to the entire Fair.

PERSONAL.—We learn that Rev. W. W. King, late pastor of the St. Paul (Universalist) Church of this city, has accepted a call to take charge of the Universalist Church in St. Anthony, Minnesota.

A QUESTION FOR THE DOCTORS.—Is it possible for the "Greek Rhigas" at McVicker's Theatre, or any other person, to do what he pretends to, swallow a sword two feet long? Will some one skilled in human anatomy answer?

LARCENY.—A man named Thomas Egan, was arrested this morning for the larceny of a square from a carpenter at the corner of Lake and Wells streets, and held in $100 bail for trial at the Recorder's Court.

OFF WITH THE SIGN BOARDS.—The police are to come out next week with a new cap. It is to be of blue cloth, with two rows of gilt cord, and with a german silver badge instead of the present sign boards.

DROPPED.—All action in the case of the parties arrested for resisting a sheriff at Bridgeport a few days since, an account of which was published at the time, has been discontinued.

YOU'LL REMEMBER.—The social gathering of the Ladies' Society of the Union Park Baptist Church, this evening, at the Union Park House, on Madison street. Good things for the palate, and a happy time is expected.

INDICTED.—The parties who were arrested for resisting an officer in the town of Leyden, an account of which we gave in our last issue, were indicted by the Grand Jury yesterday, and will be tried in the Superior Court.

DISCHARGED.—Herman Dehn and Chris Lind, who were arrested Tuesday evening on charge of fleecing a German named Henry Nasser, an account of which we gave yesterday, were brought up before Justice Aiken yesterday morning and discharged for want of evidence.

LARCENY OF MILK.—A German named Henry Beck, was arrested on Tuesday for stealing two cans of milk, belonging to Bigsby & Smith, from one of the Galena freight cars. He was bound over for examination to-day in the sum of $500.

☞ Large and important sale at Auction of superior Furniture, Carpets, etc., etc., this morning, by Gilbert & Sampson at their Store, No. 82 Lake street, at 9½ o'clock. Goods generally sold by those Auctioneers will be found superior to any other Auction House in this city.

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.—The following is the traffic of this road for the week ending Sept 2, 1859.

Passengers	$61,956 65
Freight and Live Stock	11,573 08
Mails and Sundries	1,378.30
Total	$74,908.03
Corresponding week last year	42,661.01

STORE THIEF.—A woman went into the store of W. W. Ross & Co., yesterday, and when she thought she was unobserved slipped a shawl into a basket she had with her. One of clerks however saw her. They sent to the Marshall's office for an office but on his arrival the bird had flown. She had taken on so that they were obliged to let her go.

DIVINE SERVICE.—There will be divine service this, (Thursday) evening, and every evening this week, in the First English Lutheran Church, situated on Monroe street between Clark and Wells. The Synod of Northern Illinois being now in session in this city, will supply the pulpit with a different preacher each evening. Service at 7½ o'clock. Seats free. All are invited to attend.

OPENING OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO.—The second year of the University opens on the 19th inst. The Freshman, Sophomore and Junior classes have already been organized with a large accession of attendance in each. A large number have also entered the preparatory department. A meeting of the Faculty for the examination of students will be held on the 15th inst., and also each subsequent day of the week.

A BOLD ROBBERY.—A porter in the employ of J. D. Sherman, dry goods dealer on Lake street, while passing through Jackson street about dusk, Tuesday evening, with a package of goods was attacked by two fellows, one of whom knocked him down, while the other seized the bundle. So says the *Journal*, but we have heard another account of the affair, which is that he was met by a man with a small bundle, who requested him to deliver it to a lady on the opposite side of the street for him, while he would hold his package. He did as requested, and when he came back, of course the bundle had walked off. We cannot vouch for the correctness of this version, but give it as we received it.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY RAILROAD COMPANY.—The road of this Company commences 80 miles west of Chicago, at its Junction with the Galena road, and extends 138 miles, to Galesburg, where it connects with the Quincy and Chicago Railroad for Quincy, and with the Peoria and Oquawka Railroad for Burlington and Oquawka. In addition to earnings upon its own road the Company receive 73 per cent. of the earnings upon 30 miles between Chicago and the Junction, and in computing the earnings per mile 22 miles should be added, making the length of the road 160 miles.

The following are the earnings for Aug. 1859:

Passengers	$69,216 69
Freight	97,402.45
Parcels, Mails, &c.	1,499.36
Total	$168,318.47
Operating expenses estimated	50,000.00
Net earnings	$48,318.47
Gross earnings per mile	$ 412.86

Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Line—Between Chicago and Burlington 210 miles. Earnings in Aug. 1859:

Freight	$78,057.64
Passengers	32,504.15
Mail and miscellaneous	1,609.36
Total	$112,170.20

Between Galesburg and Quincy 100 miles:

Freight	$8,179.21
Passengers	2,465.56
Mail and miscellaneous	572.30
Total	$11,216.07
Total earnings of line for 210 miles	$123,386.27
Earnings in August, 1858	145,687.49
Decrease in 1859	$13,347.77
Gross earnings per mile	$527.01

NATIONAL FAIR.—Should the entry books of the Society close this morning, a very creditable State Fair could be held from the articles and stock already entered. Upwards of two hundred members have been made since Monday noon, and as these exhibit from one to thirty-five articles each, some idea may be formed of the anticipated display.

The Floral Hall will be a perfect gem. The fountain was put in operation yesterday afternoon, and the effect was admirable.

Ex-Gov. Reynolds, "the old war horse," spent the day with the Superintendent. He will be here during the Fair, spending the interim at the State Fair.

R. E. Ricker, Esq., Sup't of the New Albany and Salem Railroad, advises that the same tariff of rates relative to freight consigned to the National Fair or persons attending the exhibition, will prevail as upon other roads, and the arrangement remains in force from the 10th to the 19th of September inclusive.

Notice was received this morning that one hundred and twenty pens of shipping were on the road to the Fair. The entries up to the present time, counting the informal applications, foot up in the neighborhood of six hundred.

Annual Conference Meeting of the "Turnerbund."

Our readers are aware of the existence among our German fellow-citizens throughout the United States, of societies for the promotion of physical and mental development, styled, "Turnovereine," or societies for the practice of gymnastics, in a limited sense of the word. For though the original object of those unions which are found in nearly every place where German immigration has chiefly centered, and which are one of those important and valuable institutions that have been transplanted from "fatherland" to the American soil, was bodily exercise, founded on the maxim that a healthy and strong body is necessary for a vigorous and sound mind,—the scope of this action and endeavors is by no means limited to that laudable end. On the contrary, these societies are the means of fostering and keeping alive a healthy and active interest in every thing that pertains to educating and elevating man. We therefore find connected with most of them as co-ordinate branches singing societies, amateur clubs for theatrical representations, and lectures on literary, scientific and political subjects. In order to more fully carry out their designs the different societies in the United States have entered into a league, and they hold annual conferences, at which the various societies are represented by delegates, according to their respective numerical strength.

Chicago having been selected as the place of meeting for this year, delegates, representing some sixty societies, have been in session here since Monday. From a report submitted to the conference by an executive committee, it appears that the *Bund* or league consists at present of sixty-five societies, with nearly six thousand members, exclusive of the Philadelphia, New York and Eastern and Southern Turners generally, who in consequence of some difficulty arising from the radical position of the *Bund* has taken against slavery and in favor of the Republican party as the party of freedom, had separated from the main body. Fortunately, however, at the present meeting a reunion has been brought about, and that too without yielding anything of the principle of opposition to slavery extension—so that we may safely put down the number of members constituting the *Turnerbund* at 10,000. Certainly a most significant and powerful body of soldiers in the cause of human progress and freedom.

Another question of importance under consideration is the matter of their organ, which for the last three years has been published weekly at Cincinnati, and an excellent and vigorous paper it has been. The editor of the paper is elected annually by the Conference. The health of the present editor being seriously impaired, and it is most likely that a new one will have to be selected. What conclusion the Conference has arrived at we have, as yet, been unable to learn. Our German fellow citizens have extended to the delegates in attendance the hospitalites of their houses, and every thing has been done by the society here and the German citizens generally, to make their stay a pleasant one. On Sunday a picnic took place in honor of them at Cottage Grove, and a most delightful occasion it is said to have been. Last night a ball was given at Kinzie Hall. It was our good fortune to be present and seldom have we witnessed a more decorous and unalloyed enjoyment at an entertainment. The delegates are a highly respectable body of men, and their discussions have been marked by ability and precision of no mean order. We take pleasure in welcoming these men in our midst, the object they are engaged in are worthy of the sympathy and emulation of our American young men.

Another feature of interest connected with this assembly was the visit of Judge Stalla, of Cincinnati, who on Saturday and Monday evenings last, delivered two most brilliant and instructive lectures on the subject of Natural History, distributing from the assembly will probably close during to-day. Among the delegates present we noticed our old friend Geo. Hillgaertner, formerly editor of the *Staats Zeitung*, one of the staunchest and truest German Republicans; also Mr. Daenzer, the talented and successful editor of the *Westliche Post*, of St. Louis, where he has acted a most distinguished part in the triumphant struggles of the Missouri Democracy. One more welcome and God speed to the "Turnerbund."

A VILLAINOUS OUTRAGE.—A man named John Webber was fined $100, on Tuesday, for an outrage which should have sent him to the Penitentiary ten years. His home is two weeks ago purchased a piece of hay on the prairie, which the man brought to Webber's house, arriving after dark. Webber began to unload the hay, a process to which the owner demurred until he got his pay. Webber then pitched him off the load uron the sidewalk, rendering him senseless. Webber, doubtless thinking he had killed him, with the aid of two men, loaded him into a wagon and carried him three or four miles out on the prairie, and dumped him. He laid there some time, until he recovered sufficiently to crawl to a neighboring house. He has since that time been under the care of a doctor, and has not yet recovered. Webber was fined to the extent of the law.

LAY THE DUST.—If the present dry weather continues, as appearance indicate, through the fair week, with thousands of horses, cattle and vehicles, and tens of thousands of people stirring up the dust, which the dry weather of weeks has furnished in no small quantities, it will be positive misdemeanor to come near the grounds. We would recommend, therefore, to Col. Capron as something that not only ought, but must be done if he would carry out the complete arrangements so happily inaugurated, that the sprinkling wagons in sufficient quantities be provided,' and the grounds and roads in the vicinity be kept wet down. The lake is but a few yards off, and water can be obtained in any quantity.

In the same connection, we would call upon the Horse Railway Company, if they would compete with the tugs at that time, to see that their road is well sprinkled, particularly on the McAdamized part where the dust is already insufferable.

MARSHAL'S AIDS FOR THE FAIR.—The following gentlemen have through Col. J. B. F. Russell offered their services to Col. Capron, as mounted Aids during the fair and have been accepted by him:

R. N. Hamilton, Alfred Spink, John De Koven, D. L. Boone, Wm. C. Egan, Edward Blodgood, John G. Woodruff, F. A. Bragg, J. G. Deveen, G. R. H. Hughes, J. P. Campbell, Joel Gurley, S. E. Cleveland, L. L. Hyatt, E. E. Blaisdell, Chas. R. Sheldon, F. G. Saltsonstall, E. R. T. Armstrong, A. B. Chapoton, Chas. A. Hunt, James D. Whitall, R. L. Fabian, John A. Cutler, E. D. F. Morgan, W. D. Cassin, T. B. Taylor, C. J. Warner, Henry L. Forrest.

THE SCHOOLS.—The Board of Education have decided on dismissing the Public Schools on Monday, and the two to twelve thousand little urchins will thus be made participants in the festivities of the week.

NORMAL SCHOLARS.—There will be an examination of candidates for admission to the Normal Department of the High School, at the office of the Board of Education, No. 119 South Clark street, on Friday, Sept. 9, commencing at 9 o'clock, A. M.

W. H. WELLS, Sup't Public Schools.

VINEGAR REMEDY.—*Messrs. Editors:*—If that lady on North Clark street who was bitten by a mad dog will drink vinegar three times a day, a pint at a time if she can, she will be using a remedy which has for some years been found efficacious. A.

CLARK STREET AGAIN.—*Editors Press and Tribune:*—As the subject of changing the name of Clark street is being discussed somewhat publicly through your columns; and as it is a subject in which all feet more or less interested, allow me to express my views upon the matter. A writer in your issue of yesterday objects to Broadway, because it is imitating New York, and suggests "Centralia," as being appropriate for the new name. Now I object to *imitating* as well as be, and would therefore object to Centralia; for we have a town down in Egypt by that name, (but it is too far from Chicago to ever amount to much,) so don't let us call it that. Reading the article referred to, suggested to my mind the propriety of "Central Avenue" as a name, both original to the place (so far as I know) and every way expressive. To my mind this seems appropriate, but it may the opinion of only ONE MAN.

DIED.

In this city, on the 6th inst., LEWIS B. RUNDLE, aged 38 years.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral to-day, (Thursday,) at half-past 2 o'clock, at his late residence, on Aberdeen street, second door south of Madison.

Autumn.

Soon melancholy Autumn, like a sad old man,
Will sit sighing, mid moss Summers' greenery;
Tracing rare lines of golden and brown,
Where but a little month ago, Summer sat wandering
At her wondrous beauty. The cold sear like trees
Will count their countless wealth, minor like,
To Dame earth, flinging their arms on high,
Asking for Summer back again.

Soon the lingering bee, tint sucks strange sweetness
From the willing rose red heart, will find its once
Perfumed halls scentless. The flowers will loose their
Sweetness, the brooks their tune, the birds their song.
A pall will be thrown over all, and Winter,
With pearled tears will mourn o'er the old man's grave

V.

CHICAGO COLLEGE OF PHARMACY.—A meeting of the druggists of this city was held at the rooms of Bryant, Bell & Stratton's Commercial College on Monday, September 5th, for the purpose of organizing at association to be called the Chicago College of Pharmacy. The meeting was called to order, and Dr. F. Scammon elected Chairman, and J. M. Woodworth, Secretary.

On motion, the following Trustees were duly elected:

Dr. F. Scammon, F. A. Bryan, F. Mahls, J. D. Paine, S. S. Bliss, Geo. Buck, E. L. O'Hara, W. H. Mu

Press & Tribune.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1859

RECORD OF AN ISHMAELITE.

John Wentworth is not yet ready to go out of the Republican party. He has not done it all the mischief he wants to, so he thinks he will stay in it a little longer and see what else he can do to disorganize it. His trade with the Irish Democracy does not require any overt act on his part before the city election in March next, and he thinks by maintaining a professed connection with the Republican party until then, he can injure it much more effectually than he can by leaving it openly now. So in the Press of Tuesday last he appeals to his record, and sheds hypocritical tears over his proposed uniform adherence to free soil doctrines. He admits that he is trying to sow dissentions in the Republican ranks; but he says he splits upon men and goes for the platform. Since he is being censured he has become a most zealous platformist. And this he says has always been a trait of his political life, "as his record will show."

If Wentworth is to be judged by his record, the less he says about consistency the better. How long is it since he commenced spitting upon platforms and going for men? We had a free soil organization in 1848. It adopted a platform of principles at Buffalo and nominated its candidates. Gen. Cass was at that time the nominee of the Democratic party, standing squarely upon the doctrine of Squatter Sovereignty, and the unconstitutionality of Congressional prohibition of slavery in the territories. Where did Wentworth stand then? He was for Cass and for his Squatter Sovereignty and anti-prohibition platform. He spat neither upon the man nor the platform, but went for both zealously. Read the *Democrat* for 1848. He heaped ridicule and odium upon the free soilers of Illinois. He abused and belied their leading men just as he abuses and belies leading Republicans now; he cajoled and managed the Irish Democracy to compass the defeat of the Free Soilers then, just as he is cajoling and managing them now, with the hope of defeating the Republicans, next Spring. In two days, too, he appealed to his record just as he appeals to it now. He had been a devoted and consistent upholder of the pro-slavery Democracy, and he warned Democrats not to be seduced from their allegiance by the principles of freedom and free soil. He loaded down the mails with Squatter sovereignty and anti-prohibition documents. He did more than this. As the representative of Northwestern Illinois, he to some extent controlled the federal appointments for that section. During the campaign of 1848, he wrote letter after letter to every federal officeholder within his district, threatening them with immediate removal if they did not oppose the "free soil delusion," as he called it, and support Cass. Many of these letters are still in existence and can be produced.

His record further shows that in the Democratic State Convention of 1852 he boasted in a speech that he had not "bolted" a Democratic nomination in all his life. His political creed then was, to stand by both the man and the platform—both being pro-slavery. It is only since he professedly became a Republican that he has taken up "bolting" nominations and reviling Republican nominees as a trade.

His record also shows that he hesitated a long while before opposing the repeal of the Missouri Compromise. He was a Member of Congress when Douglas introduced the Kansas and Nebraska bill. For months he remained entirely silent upon the subject. His constituents wished to know how he stood upon the question. They wrote him again and again, but could get no answer. His paper remained as silent on the subject as himself. While the fight raged in Congress and throughout the Nation, and men before identified with the Democratic party, denounced the accursed measure, and came boldly and manfully out from the foul communion which supported it, the Chicago *Democrat* never once lifted up its voice against it or spoke one solitary word for freedom. Some of John Wentworth's constituents were in Washington, during the discussion of the measure. He refused to express an opinion on the subject. The nearest he ever came to it was to say, that if it should reach the House, he would either "vote for it, or against it, or dodge." He was counting the chances. He was waiting to see how popular opinion would shape itself in Illinois, and what Pierce would give him if he adhered to the party. He was at that time ("August and ministers of grace, defend us;") an applicant for a Foreign Mission! He opened not his mouth on the repeal of the Missouri Compromise until the last minute. The Mission could not be had—the popular verdict in Northern Illinois was almost unanimous against the Kansas-Nebraska bill. He then mustered resolution enough to vote against it.

His record also shows that he was opposed to the organization of the Republican party in Illinois. He had no notion of leaving the Democracy, and he used his influence as long as it amounted to anything in deterring others from doing so. He alternately implored and threatened. Finally, when he saw it was of no use, he went into the Bloomington Convention and sought to put himself at the head of a movement which he had persistently ridiculed and opposed.

His record further shows that the only zeal he has ever displayed as a Republican, was when he was a candidate for Mayor of this city. He worked earnestly then, and held up "bolting" as the unpardonable sin. With his term of office, all his Republican zeal expired. When the all important contest between Lincoln and Douglas was agitating the State like the heaving of an earthquake, Wentworth sneaked off to New England, where he busied himself in circulating reports and getting them published in Democratic papers, to the effect that the triumph of Douglas was certain—that Lincoln did not stand the ghost of a chance. Who does not remember the damaging effect of these vile reports as they were circulated throughout the State by the Douglas organs on Wentworth's authority? A few days before the election he returned from New England, but it was only to find fault with what had been done and to reiterate his New England predictions. He grumbled like a bear with a sore head, refused to do anything, but finally made a drunken speech from the Tremont balcony, which did a vast deal more harm than good—a result at which he evidently aimed. Who is this city does not also remember the course of Wentworth and his paper at our last municipal election? Because he could not make a tool of Mayor Haines, he plotted with the Democracy to defeat him just as he has subsequently plotted with them to break down his administration.

It is susceptible of proof, that before the meeting of the last Legislature, Wentworth privately urged Democrats to secure such a division of our city into wards as would give the Dem ocrats control of the municipal government. He is in reality, the originator of that famous Lecompton charter which the Republican Legislature defeated. He also privately urged them to apportion the State in the very manner they attempted, with the view to the perpetuation of Democratic rule in the State for the next ten years. It is not evident that, even then, Wentworth was preparing to go over again, "hook and line, bob and sinker," to the Irish Democracy? Do not our citizens remember, that immediately after the adjournment of the Legislature, Wentworth called a meeting at Metropolitan Hall, at which he unsparingly denounced Senator Judd for his agency in defeating them two pet measures of the Democracy. Only a few days ago a prominent Republican expostulated with Wentworth on account of his vile efforts to destroy him and break down the Republican organization, and Went worth answered, that he "liked party. His only answer was, that he "liked to make a mess." And this is what he calls "following the platform and spitting on men," —but what everybody who knows him understands to be an effort to kick the Republican organization to the devil!

Such are only a few of the facts in Wentworth's record, which go to prove the insincerity of his Republican professions, and his sympathy for the pro-slavery Democracy. When we expose them, and make public his shameless trading with the Irish wing of the Democracy, he invents and publishes the most contemptible falsehoods about our private business affairs, hoping thereby, like the culprit who cried out "stop thief, stop thief" to divert attention from his own corrupt conduct. He will find in the end, that he has made a sad mistake.

A GOOD WORD FOR DODGE.

We trust the people of Iowa will be mindful, when they go to the polls on the 11th proximo, that General Augustus Cæsar Dodge has been laboring for some months under a head of steam fit to propel the Great Eastern from Holyhead to Portland, and that a very disgraceful defeat might so affect his nervous system as to induce a rash act. We have no wish to hear of his having committed suicide about the middle of next month. We are his friends. We desire that he may live long in the land. The Republican party have use for him. They wish to keep him for a salutary public example of the genus Doughface. He has his uses. They are not in the line of legislation, or the management of the ship of State, it is true. He acknowledges that the most important act of his Senatorial career was to introduce a bill for the organization of Nebraska Territory without knowing anything of its provisions. Possibly the bill was drawn by the same man who wrote Jones' speech—the Rev. Henry Clay Dean, then Chaplain of the Senate. Jones forgot his speech when he rose to rehearse it; Dodge took warning and never read his bill at all. Still, Dodge has his uses. We intend, therefore, to say something in his behalf, with a view to ease his fall, preserve the vital spark, and so forth, and so forth.

Dodge's natural impulses are not wholly lead. With a different training in youth he might have made a useful citizen. A great man he could never have been, because the decrees of nature were enviously opposed to the Dodges in the first instance. But Cæsar is not responsible for the intense bigotry, the blind prejudices, the unreasoning devotion to the slave-breeders, which characterize him. These things were educated into him. Having no grasp of mind, no enlarged perceptions, he is incapable of taking in the idea of progress. That which was dropped into his mind—as a stone into a well—twenty years ago, remains unperturbed and immovable. He is perfectly honest in his beliefs. He actually thinks it is his duty to run after niggers wherever and wherever he may be summoned by an Irish Deputy Marshal. He is fully convinced that this great Union will be dissolved, unless the people of Iowa do the same thing. He honestly regards the defeat of Mr. Kirkwood essential to the preservation of the Constitution. He believes in his inmost heart that niggers are somehow necessary to the perpetuity of the Republic. Beyond this little creed his ideas of government, of squatter sovereignty, of federal relations, etc., are infinitely vague and confused. He goes for the Dred Scott decision because he understands that it is somehow pro-slavery, and because other pro-slavery men go for it. But in all this there is nothing which can be called depravity, of heart. He was taught these things a quarter of a century ago more or less, and his is a nature which can unlearn nothing. The ingenious writer who discussed the question, "Have we a Bourbon among us?" lost his case by presenting the claims of the Rev. Rev. Eleazur Williams instead of Dodge's. If it was the distinguishing trait of that noble family that they never learned anything and never forgot anything; Dodge is qualified to try titles to the throne of France against all creation.

These are some of the reasons why the people of Iowa should not deal with Dodge as with a person exhibiting malice prepense. His insane demonstrations on the stump are a consequence of his honest belief in the dangers which threaten the country if the people do not all turn doughfaces.

FREE TRADE AND PROTECTION.

LAKE COUNTY, IND., September 6, 1859.

Editors Press and Tribune.

I am sorry to differ from the PRESS AND TRIBUNE. Its Republicanism I honor, and feel proud that we have such a bold exponent of our views and opinions. But the repeated enforcement of protection as a cure for our pecuniary difficulties, I think, to say the least, is very imprudent. I quite agree with the advice you give urging economy—that's all right; and I quite agree that we have bought too much—lived beyond our means—and now we have to pay for it. This, in fact, is the real cause of trouble. It's no use laying it to free trade. In '56 and '57 we exported over 70 millions each year. Last year fifty millions. I am a farmer, live by the sweat of my brow, and have studied somewhat on the question of free trade and protection. I am a Free Trader because, I believe it right and conducive to the best interests of the working man in the West.

But above all, I am a Republican; am anxious to see Republican principles prevail. We have a President to elect—work enough to do without you and me bothering ourselves about Free Trade or Protection. If we don't want the bone to gnaw—have got something else to do. Now, Colfax is a Protectionist, as I am a Free Trader; but to me he does not appear in that character. His glory in working for and voting for Colfax, as a Republican—feel proud of him, but I would never vote for him as a Protectionist. For this question to become of any use it must become a political one, and agitation will make it so. Republicans around here are about equally divided on this subject, and they agree to differ. If we were all out of debt we could do well enough.

Please excuse this liberty. Only my solicitance for Republicanism causes me to write this hasty note. Yours, very respectfully,

B. W.

REMARKS.—Our correspondent misconceives us. We have stated specifically, a sin and again, that we had no desire to see this question of the financial policy of the government carried into partisan politics. It is because there is a diversity of sentiment in relation to the subject in all political organizations, rendering it impossible to give it a party bias, that we have called attention to it as often as we have.

Our correspondent misconceives another important fact. There is no such issue as protection or free trade now before the country, nor will there be during the present session. A tariff for revenue will be the policy of this government for a long time after "B. W." and ourselves have ceased to take part in public affairs. One of the compromises of the Constitution gave to the South a representation based upon its negro population. In the same clause of the Constitution, it is also provided that direct taxes shall be apportioned among the States according to their respective population. The first is carried out to the letter; but the South, with all its boasted adherence to the compromises of the Constitution, will always contrive so to shape the policy of the Government, as to prevent a tax levy based upon its slave population. Our correspondent may rely upon that, and for this reason he need never expect the realization of his free-trade notions.

Since, then, a tariff for revenue is inevitable, why shall we not have it so constituted as to foster our domestic manufactures? This is the practical question before the nation. Not whether we shall have protection or free trade, but whether in the imposition of duties for revenue, we shall foster or oppress the manufacturing interest, and through it every other branch of national industry? Viewed in this light, we think even our correspondent "B. W." will admit, that the suggestions heretofore made through the PRESS AND TRIBUNE are timely and well advised; that they are neither likely to excite partisan feeling, nor impair the unity of the Republican party. The present tariff does not afford protection on the one hand, while on the other it is opposed to all the dogmas of free trade. Let it be reconstructed, and a wise discrimination exercised as to those articles with which home industry would supply us and those which are only to be had abroad. Let us either have a tariff so constructed as to afford incidental protection, or let us insist that the South shall carry out the compromises of the Constitution, which provides that direct taxes shall be in proportion to population.

☞ The grand Black Ash Springs of Kentucky have been sold to Messrs. Halliday & Hughes for $145,000. One of the firms resides in St. Louis.

Meteorological.

A friend at our elbow suggests the idea that there seems to be some intimate connection between the dryness and the cold of the present period. He says that our severely cold winters have followed dry summers—and ventures to predict that, if we do not have during the fall very copious rains, we will have a very cold winter. Should we, however, have copious rains within a short time, we may, according to this idea, look for a pleasant or mild fall and winter. Our friend does not claim to have established any principle in the matter, but wishes to throw out the hint for the consideration of those who are giving special attention to meteorology.

Now Daily in Leavenworth.

The first number of the *Kansas Daily State Register* appeared on the 30th ult., at Leavenworth. It is Republican in politics, edited by Jeff. L. Dugger, formerly of Atlanta, Ill., and in its "Introductory" says:

The *Register* is therefore a Republican paper, and will continue to be. How could we make it otherwise? for we defy any one to show an instance in which any portion of the Democratic party, since 1854, has offered any measure or suggested any plan to stop the spread of slavery. It is true there were Democrats before that time that did it, but now you find them foremost in the Republican ranks.

We hold that the doctrines of the Republican party, in a few words, are these: To use all expedient means consistent with the Constitution of the United States, to check the spread of slavery, but not to interfere with it where it exists. It is the purpose of the writer to make the *Register* the paper of Kansas.

Mr. Dugger has the ability and experience to make a first class paper. We cordially welcome him once more into the editorial ranks, and wish him prosperity commensurate with his deservings.

There are now six daily papers in Leavenworth—a town about three-fourths the size of Peoria, viz: the *Times*, *Register* and *Zeitung*, Republican; the *Herald*, *Ledger* and *Dispatch*. The first named of the last three is the old border ruffian organ; the other two are sneakingly Democratic, of about the character and calibre of the *Democrat* of this city. It is a mystery how a small place like Leavenworth can support as many daily papers as Chicago, which has ten times its population.

Circular of the Republican National Association.

The Republican Association of Washington are having prepared and published a series of Political Tracts, under the supervision of the Congressional Republican Executive Committee, which it is earnestly hoped the friends of the Republican cause will take immediate steps to have put in general circulation.

They are furnished at the cheap rate of seventy-five cents per hundred copies, free of postage.

The following Tracts have already been published:

Tract No. 1. *How we are Governed.*—Being an exposé of the frauds and Expenditures of the present Administration for party purposes.

Tract No. 2. *Lands for the Landless.*—Being a complete analysis of the votes on the Homestead Bill.

Tract No. 3. *The attitude of National Parties in regard to Florida Indian Hostilities.*

Tract No. 4. *The Slave Trade.*—Showing that the proceedings and debates during the last session of the late Congress indicate a most unaccountable degree of moral sentiment at the South in respect to the African slave trade, and are fearfully ominous of the near approach of the time when, at any rate in the Gulf States, that hitherto universally reprobated traffic will be as heartily sustained as is the institution of slavery itself.

Tract No. 5. *Overland Routes to the Pacific—The Pacific Railroad Contract.*

Tract No. 6. *Opposition of the South to the Development of Oregon and of Washington Territory—The Interests of the West.*

IN THE GERMAN LANGUAGE.

Tract No. 2. *Lands for the Landless.*—$1.50 per 100 copies.

☞ All orders should be addressed to LEWIS CLEPHANE, Secretary National Republican Association.

A Professional Sponge.

It seems understood that the little boy-faced editor of the Cincinnati *Enquirer*—Mr. Banks—has lind most to do in frightening Wendell into the support of Mr. Douglas for the Presidency. Wendell is fearful of losing printing the pap altogether, and calculates that if Judge Douglas will have a decided "say" at Charleston, even though he may himself not receive the nomination. There he has considered it best not to go in with his quondam rivals on the score of snacks without committing himself so much as extent that future hedging would be impossible. —*N. Y. Herald.*

This person Banks is a most inveterate lobbyist. He used to publish an insignificant six by nine sheet called the *South Side Democrat*, some where in Virginia. A winter or two ago he fastened himself upon Wendell like a horse leach, and black mailed out of him quite a sum of money. Lately he has slipped into the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, hooked on to Douglas' coat tail, and in fulsome puffery of the "Little Giant" is throwing Sheehan entirely into the shade. He is an adept in the art of sponging and dead heading.

E. H.

Political Weather Cock.

Douglas now lauds as the idea that the Constitution carries slavery into the territories, and repudiates the portion of the Dred Scott decision, conferring that right upon the slaveholder. But this copyright position is in palpable conflict with his former attitude on the subject.

In his elaborate speech of Feb. 22, in the U. S. Senate, he distinctly declared viz:

Now, the Senator from Alabama asks me whether the Southern people, under the Constitution, have not the right to carry their slaves into the territories? I answer, yes—the same right that you have to carry any other property."

But as he appears to have repudiated this doctrine in the only allude to show how he changes about from one point of the compas to the other. He forcibly reminds one of the Irishmans, flea,—when he put his finger on it, it was not there.

Senator Douglas at the South.

The Southern papers, following the lead of the Richmond *Enquirer*, are denouncing Senator Douglas' magazine paper with extraordinary vehemence. The Columbia (S. C.) *Guardian* has the following comment, which may be taken as a specimen of the views of journals of the South:

"Of course Mr. Douglas denies that the Constitution does guarantee protection to slave property. The issue is therefore fairly made up between him and the South, and on such an issue the Democrats of the South must part company. We have for years recommended all those who might have been induced to take him as 'the best we could get,' to peruse this essay, as we believe it will cause them to repudiate him even should he be the nominee of the Charleston Convention."

Is Gold Worth what it Costs?

During the Discussion of the Gold question that followed the discovery of the California and Australia mines, it was boldly asserted by some economists, that Gold cost more than it was worth—in other words, the labor bestowed on mining it could be more profitably employed in other occupations. The following statement of the value of the gold produced in Australia in the year 1857, and the number of persons employed in producing it, goes a good way towards proving the position:

Whole Product.....	$9,984,760
Produced by 1,000 men, after deducting for wages, tools, and licenses.....	5,738,357
Produced by 141,500 men, after deducting for gold, tax, and licenses.....	4,246,403

giving to each man for his year's labor, $102, or about 64 cents a day for 300 days—the usual number of working days for a year.

A FAMOUS SPELLING MATCH.—A gentleman in North Chester, Vermont, two or three weeks since, offered as a prize, a copy of Webster's "Unabridged Dictionary" to the one of the scholars in all the public schools in town who should "spell-all all the others down." Seven schools were accordingly represented, and about a dozen teachers and a large crowd of spectators were present when the trial took place, on the 25th ult. Only one trial was to be had on a word, and the unfortunate who missed must take his or her seat. Eighty scholars contested for the honor and the prize, and after five hours' trial, five pupils remained standing, and the enthusiastic audience soon raised the needful to purchase each a copy of the great "Unabridged."

☞ One of the friends of E. Merriam, the New York weather prophet, once found, according to that gentleman, a piece of the Aurora Borealis, in a ben coop. It was a jelly-like substance, very light and luminous.

☞ The Richmond *Enquirer* continues its assaults upon Senator Douglas for the Harper's Magazine article, as a "short cut to all the ends of Black Republicanism."

☞ If the Federal Government has one set of powers in the States and another in the Territories, where are the powers over the latter obtained?—*Law. Democrat.*

In the Constitution, where the powers over the former are obtained, and in the principles of reason beside. The power to acquire includes the power to govern, and the power to acquire is an inseparable attribute of sovereignty.

If the Federal Government has one set of powers in the States and the same in the Territories, what is the difference between a State and a Territory? Where is the power of defining the organic law of a Territory obtained? —*Law. Journal.*

☞ The grand Black Ash Springs of Kentucky have been sold to Messrs. Halliday & Hughes for $145,000. One of the firms resides in St. Louis.

NOTES FROM THE STATE FAIR.

Effects of the Late Frost.

FREEPORT, Sept. 6, 1859.

We came on the ground at too late an hour last evening to make a general reconnoisance, but from the hasty glance think that we have never seen so much on the ground the first day at any previous State Fairs.

We came over the Chicago and Galena Railroad, and it being by daylight, had a good opportunity to observe the disastrous effects of the late frost upon the growing crops. The influence of the lake in retarding frost is very marked in this case and the first frosted corn is found directly west of the Des Plaines river, so soon as you commence the ascent of the ridge dividing this river from Salt Creek; the lake influence is again seen in the deep green of the large corn fields that cover this rich slope, as you approach Cottage Hill.

Through to Freeport the corn and other tender vegetation is killed on the low grounds beyond any hope of recovery, while along up the slopes of the prairie the injury is more partial, and on the high ground scarcely noticeable. It would seem as if the destroyer had pounced upon the various fields like playing a game of chess, a move here and another there, yet successful for mischief at every move.

Over this wide extent of country there is a larger amount of corn uninjured and the bad effects on all will be much less than anticipated should favorable weather continue. All of the corn in the mills will be a continuance of dry weather ripen; it is true that it will be shrunken to some extent, and light, yet it will answer for all farm purposes. Much of the crop is beginning to ripe, and cannot be so seriously injured. Fields partially or wholly frosted should be cut up and placed in shocks at once, at least before another rain. On the whole we are inclined to take a much more favorable view of the matter than the large number of farmers with whom we have conversed on the subject. The frost reached as far south as LaSalle. The dry weather had nearly ruined the potato crop in this vicinity, independent of the frost. A light frost again this morning, but doing little or no damage.'

FAWKES' STEAM PLOW.

This plow is on the ground and is attracting much attention. It will be on exhibition daily, and the trial before the Committee will be on Wednesday and Thursday. We regret to learn that this plow will not be on exhibition at the National Fair, Mr. F. having an engagement to go to New York. Nor is it at all certain that any trial will be had or contemplated at Urbana, Decatur and Centralia, as he has offers from Virginia to exhibit at their County Fairs, which will pay him much better than to remain here, yet we have some hopes that the matter may be arranged so as to give this new machine a thorough trial on the prairie. We advise all those who wish to see this engine to run no risk, but make the thing sure by visiting the State Fair.

STEAM CULTIVATOR.

The Steam Cultivator of Messrs. Van Doren & Glover, manufactured in your city, is here, and will move to the grounds to-day.

TRIAL OF THRASHERS.

The trial of thrashers promises to make an interesting feature in the programme. Several splendid machines are on the ground, and as there is an abundance of fine wheat near at hand, a thorough trial can be had.

TRIAL OF PLOWS.

Arrangements are making for a thorough trial of plows on the 13th grounds. This has too long been neglected by the Society, and we hope so important a matter will at this time receive all the attention that it deserves. A good show of plows is on hand, and of itself worthy a visit to the Fair. This evening we shall have material for a more interesting letter.

RURAL.

The Pest House--Reform Needed.

Editors Press and Tribune:

I wish through your columns to call attention to what is called the Pest House. I have visited this place a number of times and find it used more for the purpose of a City Hospital than for what I understood it was originally built—while at the same time it lacks all those conveniencies which are essential for a place of that kind in order to render its inmates comfortable. It is not only an unfit locality, but also an unfit building to be used for the purpose to which it is now applied. The apparent merits are so badly constructed that it is impossible by the best of care to protect the patient from those frequent changes to which we are subject. There is also no mode of ventilating but by opening the windows and doors, of course letting in both flies and mosquitoes, until the occupants are literally eaten up by this kind of vermin. Another thing, however, which I wish more specially to speak of is, the medical treatment. If I am rightly informed we have a City Physician paid by the city, whose duty it is not only to attend to those who may need his aid, but more especially those who may be sick and have no one to nurse them. This, in our judgment, is his determination, and nothing will shake it. Undoubtedly those politicians in Kentucky or elsewhere who think with the son of the Senatorship to slay Mr. Breckinridge's aspirations for the Charleston nomination or enlist him in support of their own are destined to be woefully disappointed. He helps himself first, and his friends afterward, if ever. These politicians don't know their man. Mr. Breckinridge is himself an aspirant for the Charleston nomination, and will continue to be until the question is closed—a reserved, discreet, politic, modest aspirant, no doubt, but still a resolute and hopeful one. We conceive this to be a settled fact.

Besides, if Mr. Breckinridge were disposed to cast his influence for anybody but himself in the Charleston Convention Douglas could not be the favored one, for the easy in Harper and the inaugural address of Gov. Magoffin show the two men to be as widely asunder as the poles on the slavery question. Light and darkness are not more opposed to each other than the positions of Douglas and Breckinridge are. In view of these hostile positions, an honorable reconciliation or coalition of the two aspirants is a moral impossibility.

Mr. Carl Schurz as an Orator.

The Des Moines *Citizen*, referring to Carl Schurz, of Wisconsin, says:

In the beauty of his periods, comprehensive reasons of thought, and logical power, his speeches are more like those of Webster and Seward than those of any other man in the country.

We have somewhere before seen Schurz by way of compliment compared with Seward. The compliment, however, does not seem to us to be conceived with much tact or jusiness. We have read three or four of Schurz's more deliberate speeches, and we can't help thinking that in compass, force, and fertility of mind, in grace of style, and in all the other elements of a thinker and an orator, he is greatly Seward's Superior. The jumbling of Kossuth and Seward together in the same category is a piece of infinite stupidity. Yet we consider Seward a man of high and graceful powers.—*Louisville Journal.*

Bears in Wisconsin.

The long dry spell has driven the bears from the woods into the settlements. In several directions near here, they exhibit themselves nightly, and afford fine opportunities for hunters. On Thursday, our worthy Clerk Treasurer, Henry Boiling, who is on a hunting expedition up north with Eastern friends, shot down a long shaggy fellow that "fund out," and which weighed about 500 lbs.—*Portage City Badger-State.*

IRELAND AND THE IRISH.

Introductions—General Purpose of Going Ireland—What People see on their Visits—Think of Cork and what they Judge by—Five months they are Mistaken—Visit an Architect—Lovely Site of Cork—Its Buggers and Beggar—Grog Shops an Institution—Future Premises.

[Correspondence of the Press and Tribune.]

CORK, IRELAND, August 13, 1859.

We will commence our acquaintance, *quod felicie at faustum sit*, with Ireland. This is my first visit to the Murphies, and this my first view of the Emerald Isle, and an American who expects to find very familiar scenes in London and on the Continent, is prepared to find all new and strange in Ireland. I have had for some time an impression that Ireland and some of its institutions are not understood; are viewed from our side of the Atlantic rather in the point of view presented by the low, wild Irish who come to us to escape starvation, than by that which would be presented by those who have been left behind. I have suspected, although a sincere Protestant, that the relation of the Catholic Church to Irish improvement and progress is not rightly interpreted by the action of priests among us; and from a desire to understand this and kindred themes, as well as to see the verdure of Green Erin and learn how its people live, I begin with Ireland. I am also heartily glad that I am to have the throng of those who read the PRESS AND TRIBUNE in company. We begin with Cork, our landing place.

People in America who see a crowd of dirty, famished emigrants emerge from the hold of a packet ship, and squat with their baggage on the wharves and in the streets of New York or Boston, need only to be told that they are Paddies fresh from Cork to transfer the aspect of said Paddies before them to the aforesaid Cork, which they have never seen, and set it down as a dirty, meanly built city of the "low Irish of the South." You would not expect to find decency and comfort in the hotels, many in the stores and houses, clean faces and well dressed persons in the streets. I confess that our party of six, were all unominous in our expectations of finding in Cork, the last degrees of squalor and wretchedness, and little else. You may try to imagine our surprise on entering the harbor to see before us one of the most enchanting prospects in the world, made so not only by the deep, rich green of the foliage, but by the taste and beauty displayed in the mansions which crowned every hill top. As we neared the city, small villages appeared by the water side, the houses all built of brick and covered with the light colored mastic which abounds in every part of Europe, beautiful gardens, with ivy covered walls, anda profusion of flowers in front, rows of trees, groups of fat cattle on the hills and in the groves close by; every thing, in a word, which could delight the eye, either in taste or natural beauty, was taught us, that this is too good to last, here is where the rich people live, and they have the city to the poor. But more and more magnificent grew the mansions on the hills, and prettier became the little nestling villages under the hills, and there was some promise that Cork would not prove so bad after all. But when at last the city was in full view, with its great store houses, its sightly public buildings, it towering spires, its dream like Queen's College, overlooking it in the distance, we were amazed. Threading the streets, we turned corner after corner to find the squalid quarters, but it is now the third day of our arrival, and we have not found them yet. It is a rich, flourishing city. It has two hotels, second to none in Great Britain. It has a college, Queen's College, as monument since alluded to, worthy, as Macaulay has said, to stand on the High Street of Oxford. It has street after street of stores, not as sumptuous and splendid as those of Chicago, for London and Paris do not exceed yours, but really excellent and often imposing. And here let me state in one word what seems to be the great deficiency in our American city architecture. I make it after comparing New York, Chicago, Cincinnati and Boston with Paris, London and Berlin. We throw more money into our building, and more taste; they greater uniformity. The individuality of the American mind takes form in its dwellings. And so our main streets are made up of scattered gems, most of them shapely in themselves, but taken together, discordant and undriven. In the main cities of Europe, whole streets are built in the same or nearly the same style, and so there springs that satisfactory fullness which comes with seeing the streets of an European city. The Rue de Rivoli in Paris comes to mind. Some streets in Chicago have more money laid out in it, and as much taste in many of its separate houses as stores, but none is so famous or so really comely.

And yet with all the splendor of Cork and beauty of its surroundings, despite the fact that you may wander hour after hour without seeing where the poor people live, yet there is one fact which is glaring in Ireland and Italy, and that is beggary, some of it artistical and professional. It isn't good for a man's moral constitution to visit Ireland or Italy. The people will restore them to their natural color. It also has relieved us of all sickly sentimentality for the poor and persons who perspire freely.

J. G. KILBY.

Gale on Lake Superior.

(From the Detroit *Advertiser*.)

The "Manhattan," Capt. Calvin Ripley was bound up on Thursday for Marquette and Portage Lake, and a heavy northwest wind blowing got out of fuel when off Grand Marais Harbor, and put in there. E. B. Talcott, Esq., of Rockford, an invalid, and will continue to be for some time on the Sandwich Islands. He comes, I understand, even in about four or five days, while at least once a day would be seldom enough, as many need medical treatment as often as that, at least there are constantly new ones coming in and no are thus forced to lay suffering for so long a time for want of proper care.

I throw out these few hints, hoping that the matter may be attended to, for as it is, it is not only unchristian, but inhuman.

E. H.

The Late Frosts.

MORRIS, Grundy Co., Ill., Sept. 6, 1859.

Editors Press and Tribune:

Frost here about as has killed garden vines and buckwheat to a considerable extent, but we do not hear of corn having suffered to any considerable extent. We have the promise now of the largest crop of corn that Grundy county has ever raised.

Z.

JACK FROST.—There was a light frost in this vicinity on Thursday night last. Vines, Lima beans, &c., suffered to a slight extent, but we do not severe enough to hurt corn. It was a loud call though for it to hurry and ripen.—*Ottawa Republican 8d.*

FROST.—For some nights past Jack frost has been visiting different portions of our Prairie State, clothing vegetation in the habiliments of mourning, and nipping in the bud some of our promising fruit. A friend from Towanda informs us that the tobacco crop in that city is totally destroyed. In other places corn has suffered badly, though not in our immediate vicinity. Some little abatement of its stinging saragoness may be seen along the edge of Bloomington Grove, and in some still, sheltered places, any from the influence of the wind.—*Bloomington Argus, 8th.*

Change of Name.

PAXTON, FORD COUNTY, Ill., Sept. 6, 1859.

Editors Press and Tribune:

The County Court of Ford County has this day changed the name of Prospect City to that of Paxton in honor of Sir John Paxton.

M.

Mr. Breckinridge and his Plans.

The Louisville *Journal* noticing the rumor that Vice President Breckinridge would content himself with the Kentucky Senatorship, and omit to vex the Charleston Convention with his claims on the Presidency, says:

It is all very well for the friends of Douglas to throw the tub of the Senatorship to the Kentucky whale, supporting it with united suggestions of preferment in the future by "spontaneous acclamation," but it won't do. Mr. Breckinridge for the present may possibly favor the manœuvre, with the view, first, of securing the Senatorship, and, secondly, of disarming opposition in the ranks of his own party; but our word for it he has no thought of relinquishing over his cherished design on the Charleston nomination for anything or anybody. Not a bit of it. The Senatorship, if he gets it, will not appease his ambition even for the moment. With the bird in his hand he will instantly make after the two in the bush. This, in our judgment, is his determination, and nothing will shake it. Undoubtedly those politicians in Kentucky or elsewhere who think with the son of the Senatorship to slay Mr. Breckinridge's aspirations for the Charleston nomination or enlist him in support of their own are destined to be woefully disappointed. He helps himself first, and his friends afterward, if ever. These politicians don't know their man. Mr. Breckinridge is himself an aspirant for the Charleston nomination, and will continue to be until the question is closed—a reserved, discreet, politic, modest aspirant, no doubt, but still a resolute and hopeful one. We conceive this to be a settled fact.

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PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

The Houston *Telegraph* of Aug. 24, foots up the election returns as follows:

Runnels.....	17,304
Houston.....	14,504—2,800 majority.

—The Washington correspondent of a Charleston paper says: "The general impression here among 'the unterrified' is, that although Judge Douglas has made the best possible showing of his own bantling in *Harper's Monthly*, yet that he has so signally demonstrated the weakness of his cause by arguing its merits, that his course is perfectly suicidal, and that, by overreaching, in order to get a place in its affections, I have gone into some and seen the little back rooms, where sit in the tobacco smoke, slouchy, stupid fellows, once in a while a loose girl, the apartment almost always full, and coarse low talk sounding above the clink of the glasses.

There are a thousand significant things with which I could fill out this letter, but will reserve them till another week. Ireland is new to tourists from our side of the water, and I shall prolong my stay till it shall seem a familiar spot.

MACCAROON.

Gale on Lake Superior.

(From the Detroit *Advertiser*.)

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The schooner "Ethan Allen" was driven on the rocks at the east end of Copper Harbor during the same gale, and was scuttled to save her from pounding. The Captain of the schooner came on the "Illinois" to Sault Ste. Marie, where he procured a tug, with which he went to Mackinac to get a steam pump, to endeavor to raise the vessel. Should the weather be favorable, the "Allen" will probably be raised, though from a number who have seen her, we learn that the chances for saving her are somewhat dubious.

Nebraska.

The Omaha *Republican* refers to the Republican nominee for Delegate in Congress from Nebraska, as follows:

Samuel G. Daily, of Nemaha County, the candidate for Congress, possesses in an eminent degree the elements of popularity. He came to the Territory at an early day in its history, and shared with the early settlers all the hardships of a pioneer life. He has been the constant friend of the squatter and has always obtained their confidence. The people of Nemaha sent him to the last Territorial Legislature, in which body he obtained an enviable reputation as a legislator, and much distinction as a debater. He will be on every stump during the canvass, and will deal stalwart blows at the corruptionists who are trying to hoodwink the honest squatters into support of the pro-slavery schemes of the sham Democracy.

Dry Goods.

FROM THE FIRST GREAT

Auction Sale of the Season.

We will exhibit on WEDNESDAY, AUG. 31st, over 500 PIECES

CHOICE LYONS DRESS SILKS,

Imported for

FIRST-CLASS N. Y. CITY RETAIL TRADE,

Which owing to the excessive IMPORTATIONS, we have bought and will sell 25 to 30 per cent.

BELOW TH

Special Notices.

☞ Shake and Burn. — Shake and Burn.—This is the life of agony endured by the sufferer from Fever and Ague. He wanders like an uncertain shadow, never knowing what moment he may be prostrated, and therefore disinclined to give any serious attention to business. He is a burden to himself and a burden to his friends, who are worn out in administering to his wants. This is the condition of thousands in town and country. It is no exaggeration to say that Fever and Ague kills more people than any twenty other diseases in America. For a sure and speedy cure of this terrible affliction, we take great pleasure in recommending Dr. Hostetter's STOMACH BITTERS, which have already achieved a wide reputation for rapid and powerful effects in renovating the system prostrated by this disease.

☞ For sale by Druggists and dealers generally, every where. se27w

☞ Maravilla! Maravilla!! Maravilla!!!—The most wonderful preparation known for Preserving, Curing Baldness, Reflecting Sick Headache, Preventing the Hair from Falling Out, and Producing Curls. Sold by all respectable Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers, and by the proprietors. Price 50 cents.

CHARLES ERNEST & CO., 96 Maiden Lane, N. Y.

"It will accomplish all that is claimed for it, and no one need fear or mourn the loss of hair if they will use your Maravilla."

ap13-3m-0619 J. M. BRADSTREET, 597 Broadway, N.Y.

☞ Those who are Curious to witness the wonderful perfection to which A. Ohswald (late manager at Batcheler's, N. Y.) has brought the manufacture of Wigs and Toupees, are invited to visit his Wig and Hair Dying Rooms, at No. 5 Treanor Block, and examine the various productions of art. No scrutiny can detect the artificial from the natural when adjusted to the head. de6-ly

☞ Notice.—The undersigned, Stockholders in the Merchant's Bank of Macon Georgia, are by the provisions of our charter relative to sale of stock liable for its debts. The notes of this Bank will be taken by us on deposit on the same terms as Kentucky, Indiana and Ohio.

H. & P. PICKELS & CO.

☞ Dr. Seelye's Liquid Catarrh Remedy.—Warranted to be a sure and permanent cure for Catarrh in any form whatever, however long standing. Sold by druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers.

D'S LIVER INVIGO-

ver Debilitates.

Prepared from Roots, Herbs and Barks, and has become as Standard Medicine, known and approved as S., and more effectual in curing all diseases of the Liver, which it is recommended.

Chronic Diarrhœa, Summer Complaints, Dysentery, Bilious Colic, Habitual Costiveness, Colic, Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Flatulency, Jaundice, Female Weaknesses, and may be used accessfully as an Injection for Piles, Fistula, Ulcers, &c. It will cure SICK HEADache in twenty minutes, in twenty minutes, and in twenty minutes, and in twenty minutes, and

Press & Tribune.

RECEPTION OF CARL SCHURZ AT MILWAUKEE.

Speech of Mr. Schurz in Market Square.

(From the Milwaukee Sentinel, 7th.)

Last evening the friends of Carl Schurz tendered him a very enthusiastic reception. At 7 o'clock 21 guns were fired from the Oneida house, Reed, and a huge pyramid of combustibles ignited in the Square. In a short space of time there could not have been less than four thousand people congregated in front of the Wetstafah. After a serenade by the band, Mr. Schurz, accompanied by Gen. Paine, appeared on the balcony. Gen. Paine addressed a few remarks of welcome to Mr. Schurz, after which the latter spoke as follows:

GENTLEMEN: This demonstration is to me a great surprise, and under existing circumstances it has a peculiar value to me. If I were pleased at the head of governments, if I were elevated to power, and I saw you thus before me, I might think, they applaud my success; they honor me as a man of influence; as one who can scatter favors around him. But now, coming from what many would consider a personal defeat, standing here as a humble private individual, with no power at my disposal, and with no favors to bestow, and none in prospect, I may say to myself, that this demonstration is given to me, because intended for me, the man. If I may interpret it thus, then the memory of this hour will always be one of the proudest of my life. I know but one way to respond to this expression of your confidence: I will faithfully endeavor to deserve it. [Cheers.]

The gentleman who spoke so far you, has alluded to recent occurrences which have created some excitement. I hope there was no excitement and no regret on my personal account. I had the proud satisfaction to know that almost all who know me best stood by me; and but few of those who did not, were personally opposed to me. I do not think so enough?

And here I cannot omit to return my heartfelt thanks to the entire Milwaukee delegation, who supported me, not on any national grounds, not actuated by national pride, nor in order to effect national purposes, but from devotion to the principles of our cause, recognizing me as a faithful exponent of their principles.

All these are matters of small moment. My experience of truth and right has passed through severer trial than the crumble of personal disappointment; and they are my convictions still, as sun-bright, pure as gold, true as steel. [Applause.]

Look at the facts. My name was brought forward in connection with the highest political position in this State; not in order to solicit at the hands of the Republican Convention a violation of my conduct, or an endorsement of my acts. If my conduct needed any vindication, I would be in a sorry plight if I could not vindicate it single-handed and alone. If my acts needed any endorsement, they would deserve none, if I did not find a sufficient one in my own conscience. But my Friends brought forward my name, in the belief that they would by my peculiar position I could render our cause an essential service. The majority of the Convention took another view of the matter, which they certainly had a right to do. And suppose, even, they committed an error of judgment, which I certainly am the last man to determine, how will mankind who find fault with their motives?

The Convention offered me another nomination. I found that the services I could render in that capacity, bore no proportion to the sacrifices I would have to bring. Besides, I had a desire to be present at the birth of a child, that I do not belong to that class of politicians, who will take *suckling*, in order to have *something*, and I must confess, I feel somewhat humiliated in finding that people do not know that already. There was a question of propriety involved in this matter, which, in the excitement, unfortunately I did not appreciate at, I had to decide for myself. I did decide it, consulting the feelings of my friends and my own honor and conscience. Those who cannot appreciate motives, are not necessarily devoid of a certain kind of pride. I declined, and for that I trust the people of Wisconsin will find fault with me.

But some people have been whispering into my ears, for a few days: You have been badly treated; professed friends have deceived you; when the heavy work is to be done, they come to you; when rewards are to be distributed, they ignore your existence; and the like.

I think that who speak to me in that way, measure my character by a very small standard. Do they expect that my notions of duty should be cut down to the limited capacity of some small personal disappointment? Do they think that my course should be determined by the whole process of a political battle of principles in which we are engaged, is no mere child's play. When the destinies of a nation are the stake of the struggle, no man has a right to call himself a faithful soldier, who would refuse to sacrifice for the public benefit some paltry personal resentment. [Applause.]

What, if I had been unbecomingly treated? Individuals might have behaved badly towards me, and yet the cause I advocate has not suffered. I will give the party leave to trample upon my feelings, provided they do not trample upon my principles. What, if I had not been treated well? Those must have a small idea of me who think that what I did was done for the sake of reward. I look upon the offices of our government not as wages to be paid for services rendered, but as opportunities given for services to be rendered. The party owes me nothing. I owe that party just as much as I owe our cause, provided the party be a true and worthy representative of that cause. What, if I had been cursed? I feel sorry for those who had deceived me; they may be sorry for it themselves.

In saying this I do not express my own individual sentiments alone. I know there is not one true friend of liberty before me, who would not endorse them not with words only, but with acts.

It is impossible to carry principles of general policy into practice without the organization of a party; a party must submit to the discipline of their members. Do not misunderstand me on this point. A party like that to which I have the honor to belong, has for its great principles of human rights, cannot, and shall not, live on drill and discipline alone, as its vital elements. It cannot, and will not be a mere machinery of masked despotism, governed in its movements by a few tricksters, and ruled by the iron hand of secret leaders. It must be founded on the consciences of those who compose it, for there alone is its moral vitality. In such a party every member may preserve his honor and independence. [Cheers.]

Of course it cannot be expected that even in such a party, no disagreements should happen. Points of dissatisfaction should happen. But when in such an emergency your passions are about to run away with your judgment, then resort to one hour you may be able to destroy what it has cost long weary years to build up.

And when unfortunate accidents endanger the results of long labors, then do not forget that those who have devoted their energies to the advancement of great ideas, cannot expect to travel a smooth road. To shape your course according to the reigning prejudices, contriving to be always in the majority, to work, wafted along by the applauses of the multitude, to leap from attempt to attempt, in short, to seek for success to success—that is an easy thing; but to struggle quietly and steadily against stubborn difficulties, to see a new obstacle thrown in your way as soon as one is surmounted, to see the result of long and tiresome exertions trampled down in an hour and great successes prevented by a momentary error of judgment, to wait quietly to work again with never-tiring patience in order to restore what was destroyed, your eye steadily directed to the distant goal you want to realize—that is the kind of labor which tries men's souls. Mark well, I am not speaking of personal feelings but of truth and right to be